



Texas Department of Insurance

Division of Workers' Compensation

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution, MS-48

7551 Metro Center Drive, Suite 100 • Austin, Texas 78744-1645

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MEDICAL FEE DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Requestor Name and Address

TWELVE OAKS MEDICAL CENTER
c/o HOLLOWAY & GUMBERT
3701 KIRBY DRIVE, SUITE 1288
HOUSTON TX 77098-3926

DWC Claim #:

Injured Employee:

Date of Injury:

Employer Name:

Insurance Carrier #:

Respondent Name

TEXAS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO

MFDR Tracking Number

M4-07-0747-01

Carrier's Austin Representative Box

Rep Box: 54

MFDR Date Received

October 09, 2006

REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

Requestor's Position Summary Dated October 6, 2006: "...The total sum billed was \$185,174.44. **There was no on-site audit performed by the insurance carrier...** Per Rule 134.401(c)(6)(A)(i)(iii), once the bill has reached the minimum stop-loss threshold of \$40K, the entire admission will be paid using the stop-loss reimbursement factor ('SLRF') of 75%...The fees paid by Crawford Company do not conform to the reimbursement section of Rule 134.401...In closing, it is the position of Twelve Oaks Medical Center that all charges relating to the admission of [iw] are due and payable as provided for under Texas law and the Rules of the Division..."

Amount in Dispute: \$96,843.45

RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

Respondent's Position Summary Dated: The Division notified the respondent of the DWC-60 on October 12, 2006; however there was no response received.

Response Submitted by: N/A

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Disputed Dates	Disputed Services	Amount In Dispute	Amount Due
October 20, 2005 through October 25, 2005	Inpatient Hospital Services	\$96,843.45	\$0.00

FINDINGS AND DECISION

This medical fee dispute is decided pursuant to Texas Labor Code §413.031 and all applicable, adopted rules of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

Background

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305 and §133.307, 27 *Texas Register* 12282, applicable to requests filed on or after January 1, 2003, sets out the procedures for resolving medical fee disputes.
2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, 22 *Texas Register* 6264, effective August 1, 1997, sets out the fee guidelines for inpatient services rendered in an acute care hospital.
3. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1, 31 *Texas Register* 3561, effective May 2, 2006, sets out the guidelines for a fair and reasonable amount of reimbursement in the absence of a contract or an applicable division fee guideline.

The services in dispute were reduced/denied by the respondent with the following reason codes:

Explanation of Benefits dated January 23, 2006

- Billed charges do not meet the stop-loss method standard of the 08/01/97 acute care inpatient hospital fee guideline. The charges do not indicate an usually costly or unusually extensive hospital stay. The intent of stop-loss payment is to compensate hospital for inpatient s
- CAC-W1 – Workers compensation state fee schedule adjustment
- CAC-W10 – No maximum allowable defined by fee guideline. Reimbursement made based on insurance carrier fair and reasonable reimbursement methodology
- CAC-62 – Payment denied/reduced for absence of ,or exceeded, pre-certificaiton/authorization
- CAC-97 – Payment is included in the allowance for another service/procedure
- 426 – Reimbursed to fair and reasonable
- 480 – Reimbursement based on the acute care inpatient hospital fee guideline per diem rate allowance
- 711 – Length of stay exceeds number of days previously preauthorized. Documentation does not support medical necessity for additional days
- 730 – Denied as include in per diem rate

Explanation of benefits dated March 24, 2006

- Billed charges do not meet the stop-loss method standard of the 08/01/97 acute care inpatient hospital fee guideline. The charges do not indicate an usually costly or unusually extensive hospital stay. The intent of stop-loss payment is to compensate hospital for inpatient s
- CAC-W1 – Workers compensation state fee schedule adjustment
- CAC-W10 – No maximum allowable defined by fee guideline. Reimbursement made based on insurance carrier fair and reasonable reimbursement methodology
- CAC-W4 – No additional reimbursement allowed after review of appeal/reconsideration
- CAC-143 – Portion of payment deferred
- CAC-62 - Payment denied/reduced for absence of ,or exceeded, pre-certificaiton/authorization
- CAC-97 – Payment is included in the allowance for another service/procedure
- 420 – Supplemental payment
- 426 – Reimbursed to fair and reasonable
- 480 – Reimbursement based on the acute care inpatient hospital fee guideline per diem rate allowance
- 711 – Length of stay exceeds number of days previously preauthorized. Documentation does not support medical necessity for additional days
- 730 – Denied as include in per diem rate
- 891 – The insurance company is reducing or denying payment after reconsideration

Issues

1. Did the audited charges exceed \$40,000.00?
2. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually extensive services?
3. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually costly services?
4. Is the requestor entitled to additional reimbursement?

Findings

This dispute relates to inpatient surgical services provided in a hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, titled *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline*, effective August 1, 1997, 22 Texas Register 6264. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion in *Texas Mutual Insurance Company v. Vista Community Medical Center, LLP*, 275 South Western Reporter Third 538, 550 (Texas Appeals – Austin 2008, petition denied) addressed a challenge to the interpretation of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401. The Court concluded that “to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services.” Both the requestor and respondent in this case were notified via form letter that the mandate for the decision cited above was issued on January 19, 2011. Each was given the opportunity to supplement their original MDR submission, position or response as applicable. The documentation filed by the requestor and respondent to date will be considered in determining whether the admission in dispute is eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss method of payment. Consistent with the Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion, the division will address whether the total audited charges **in this case** exceed \$40,000; whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually extensive; and whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually costly. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) states, in pertinent part, that “Independent reimbursement is allowed on a case-by-case basis if the particular case exceeds the stop-loss threshold as described in paragraph (6) of this subsection...” 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) puts forth the requirements to meet the three factors that will be discussed.

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6)(A)(i) states “...to be eligible for stop-loss payment the total audited charges for a hospital admission must exceed \$40,000, the minimum stop-loss threshold.” Furthermore, (A) (v) of that same section states “...Audited charges are those charges which remain after a bill review by the insurance carrier has been performed...” Review of the explanation of benefits issued by the carrier finds that the carrier did not deduct any charges in accordance with §134.401(c)(6)(A)(v); therefore the audited charges equal \$185,174.44. The division concludes that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000.
2. The requestor in its position statement asserts that “Per Rule 134.401(c)(6)(A)(i)(iii), once the bill has reached the minimum stop-loss threshold of \$40K, the entire admission will be paid using the stop-loss reimbursement factor (‘SLRF’) of 75%.” The requestor presumes that it is entitled to the stop loss method of payment because the audited charges exceed \$40,000. As noted above, the Third Court of Appeals in its November 13, 2008 opinion rendered judgment to the contrary. The Court concluded that “to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved...unusually extensive services.” The requestor failed to discuss or demonstrate that the particulars of the admission in dispute constitute unusually extensive services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor did not meet 28 TAC §134.401(c)(6).
3. In regards to whether the services were unusually costly, the requestor presumes that because the bill exceeds \$40,000, the stop loss method of payment should apply. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion concluded that in order to be eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss exception, a hospital must **demonstrate** that an admission involved unusually costly services thereby affirming 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) which states that “Stop-loss is an independent reimbursement methodology established to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during treatment to an injured worker.” The requestor failed to discuss the particulars of the admission in dispute that constitute unusually costly services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor failed to meet 28 TAC §134.401(c)(6).
4. For the reasons stated above the services in dispute are not eligible for the stop-loss method of reimbursement. Consequently, reimbursement shall be calculated pursuant to 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount* and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements*. The division notes that additional reimbursements under §134.401(c)(4) apply only to bills that do not reach the stop-loss threshold described in subsection (c)(6) of this section.
 - The length of stay was five days; however, documentation supports that the Carrier pre-authorized a length of stay of three days in accordance with 28 Texas Administrative Code Rule §134.600. Consequently, the per diem rate allowed is \$3,354.00 for the three authorized days.
 - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(C) states “Pharmaceuticals administered during the admission and greater than \$250 charged per dose shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%. Dose is the amount of a drug or other substance to be administered at one time.” A review of the submitted itemized statement finds that the requestor billed four units of Vancomycin 1GM at \$329.00/unit, for a total

charge of \$1,316.00. The requestor did not submit documentation to support what the cost to the hospital was for Vancomycin 1GM. For that reason, reimbursement for these items cannot be recommended.

- 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(B) allows that “When medically necessary the following services indicated by revenue codes shall be reimbursed at a fair and reasonable rate: (iv) Blood (revenue codes 380-399).” A review of the submitted hospital bill finds that the requestor billed \$960.00 for revenue code 382 - Blood, \$208.00 for revenue code 383 – Blood – Plasma and \$337.50 for revenue code 390 – Blood Processing. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.307(g)(3)(D), requires the requestor to provide “documentation that discusses, demonstrates, and justifies that the payment amount being sought is a fair and reasonable rate of reimbursement.” Review of the submitted documentation finds that the requestor does not demonstrate or justify that the amount sought for revenue codes 382, 383 and 390 would be a fair and reasonable rate of reimbursement. Additional payment cannot be recommended.
- The division notes that 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(A), states “When medically necessary the following services indicated by revenue codes shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%: (i) Implantables (revenue codes 275, 276, and 278), and (ii) Orthotics and prosthetics (revenue code 274).” Review of the requestor’s medical bills finds that the following items were billed under revenue code 0278 and are therefore eligible for separate payment under §134.401(c)(4)(A) as follows:

Charge Code	Itemized Statement Description	Cost Invoice Description	UNITS / Cost Per Unit	Total Cost	Cost + 10%
81389991	Cnc crsh 30.0c	Cancellous crushed 30cc	1 at \$400.00 ea	\$400.00	\$440.00
81389991	Dbm putty	Interagro Dbm putty syringe bo	1 at \$1,050.00 ea	\$1,050.00	\$1,155.00
81389991	Dural grft mtr	No invoice provided	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
81389991	Med crosslink	40-50MM, transverse link	1 at \$1,095.00 ea	\$1,095.00	\$1,204.50
81389991	Neugraft	Neugraft strip, 6-strip pkg	1 at \$1,300.00 ea	\$1,300.00	\$1,430.00
81389991	Set Screws 8Un	M9 X 1.5 Set Scr U & I	1 at \$225.00 ea	\$225.00	\$247.50
81389991	TIM-500-10MM	10MM Tm-500 Dev 10X23 angled	1 at \$3,110.00 ea	\$3,110.00	\$3,410.00
81389991	TM-500-12	12MM TM-500 Dev 10X23 angled	1 at \$3,110.00 ea	\$3,110.00	\$3,410.00
81389991	120MM Rod 2UN	6.0 X 120 Rod U & I	1 at \$350.00 ea	\$350.00	\$385.00
81389991	6.0X40 Screw	6.0 X 40 pedicle scr ply type u&i	1 at \$1,200.00 ea	\$1,200.00	\$1,320.00
81389991	7.0X30 Screw	7.0 X 30 pedicle scr poly type u&i	1 at \$1,200.00 ea	\$1,200.00	\$1,320.00
81952509	Wax bone 2.5gms	Bone was 2.5 grams	1 at \$50.05 ea	\$50.05	\$55.06
TOTAL ALLOWABLE				\$14,399.06	

The division concludes that the total allowable for this admission is \$3,354.00 + 14,399.06. The respondent issued payment in the amount of \$42,661.80. Based upon the documentation submitted, no additional reimbursement can be recommended.

Conclusion

The submitted documentation does not support the reimbursement amount sought by the requestor. The requestor in this case demonstrated that the audited charges exceed \$40,000, but failed to demonstrate that the disputed inpatient hospital admission involved unusually extensive services, and failed to demonstrate that the services in dispute were unusually costly. Consequently, 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount*, and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements* are applied and result in no additional reimbursement.

ORDER

Based upon the documentation submitted by the parties and in accordance with the provisions of Texas Labor Code §413.031, the division has determined that the requestor is entitled to \$0.00 reimbursement for the disputed services.

Authorized Signature

_____	_____	12/12/12
Signature	Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Officer	Date

_____	_____	12/12/12
Signature	Medical Fee Dispute Resolution	Date

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

Either party to this medical fee dispute may appeal this decision by requesting a contested case hearing. A completed **Request for a Medical Contested Case Hearing** (form **DWC045A**) must be received by the DWC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **twenty** days of your receipt of this decision. A request for hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings, Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers Compensation, P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744. The party seeking review of the MDR decision shall deliver a copy of the request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute at the same time the request is filed with the division. **Please include a copy of the *Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Findings and Decision* together with any other required information specified in 28 Texas Administrative Code §148.3(c), including a *certificate of service demonstrating that the request has been sent to the other party.***

Si prefiere hablar con una persona en español acerca de ésta correspondencia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.